LISTENING-IN BY SIGNAL CORPS MEN

REMARKABLE DEVICES BY USE OF WHICH GERMAN MESSAGES ARE CAPTURED.

WIRES FAR AWAY TAPPED

Student Army Training Corps Plans Changed to Conform to Lowered Draft Ages—Soldiers Want Lemon Drops and Soluble Coffee.

The listening-in service of the signal corps of the army is one of its interesting activities. Information of the enemy and his movements is always of use, and sometimes of great importance.

The signal corps operates numerous listening-in stations close to or within the enemy's lines, at which, by means of devices recently perfected, it is able not only to intercept any radio message but also to determine accurately the location of the radio instrument which transmits it. This information as to location is transmitted to the artillery, which proceeds to put the radio station out of business.

German telephone wires have been made to divulge their secrets, though such wires are well within German territory where it is impossible to tap their lines. This is accomplished by one of the most ingenious instruments that has been produced. By means of it our signal corps man can sit in his dugout on the front line with a receiver to his ear and hear any telephone message well within the enemy territory, even though several thousand Huns may intervene between him and the nearest point to the telephone wires being used by the enemy.

The signal service of the army came into existence with development of the telegraph during the Civil war, and was expanded greatly in the Spanish-American war. It was then a mounted organization, mobile as cavalry, and used largely to serve the needs of the cavalry. It developed practically a perfect system for open warfare.

A new system had to be originated for trench warfare and experts began the study of this problem and the use of telephone and telegraph lines and the radio as soon as the present war started. Signal corps men were among the first units sent to France after the United States entered the war. The French system of signaling has been adopted in part, but with many purely American innovations. The whole fighting area within ten miles of the front lines is a mass of lines of information. There is the wire net, or telegraph and telephone; the radio; the visual, or searchlight and fireworks, and the messengers, runners and motorcyclists.

Plans for the student army training corps have been changed by the war department to conform to the lowered draft ages. The war department will utilize the plant, equipment and organization of the colleges to maintain a reservoir of officer material for training as officers and technical experts from which it will be possible to meet the enlarged needs of the various branches of the service.

The length of time during which men will be trained in the colleges will depend on the needs of the service. As fast as one group of trained men is drawn from the colleges into the service their places will be taken by a new quota obtained by voluntary induction or through the draft. In this way the educational facilities of the country will be used to maintain a constant supply of men who are trained to meet the needs of the army.

Under the regulations selected young men who are physically fit for military service, who are eighteen years of age or over, and who have had a grammar school education may be inducted as volunteers into the army and enter upon a course of special training. Those who have had only a grammar school education will enter ordinarily special training detachments to be trained along mechanical lines of military training. Those who prove in the course of their mechanical training that they are officer material may be transferred to a unit in one of the colleges to be prepared to enter a central officers' training camp.

Young men who have had a high school education will be allowed to enter the college for more advanced training as officers and as technical experts of various kinds, according to their experience and abilities. Those who show promise under this training will be kept in college until qualified to enter an officer training camp or be sent directly into the service as technical experts; those who do not show promise under the training will be sent either to noncommissioned officers' schools, to the nearest depot brigade or to detachments where men are trained according to their technical or mechanical abilities.

Do not use galvanized utensils in making preserves, jellies or fruit juices, say department of agriculture experts. Some of the zinc with which the vessels are galvanized may be changed to salts of zinc, which will give the product an acrid and astringent taste and render it unsuitable for human use.

Mexican laborers in Texas have developed the taste for cottage cheese. Government experts have taught them how to make it. The result is a saving in meat.

Why waste potatoes by putting them in dirty potato cellars? Clean the cellars. There never was a time when something to eat was so valuable as now, and when so much effort has been expended in food production.

Men and steel will win the war. The country has the men; the government is preparing to get the steel.

Two of a Kind.

"My daughter eats cereals."

"And mine devours novels."—Baltimore American.

Lemon drops and coffee are popular with the army. There is such a demand for lemon drops that the quartermasters corps is having difficulty in obtaining the desired quantity and quality. About 200,000 pounds of lemon drops are used each month at the present time, or about 15 per cent of the amount of candy furnished the army.

The lemon drops being supplied the army are made of pure granulated sugar and flavored with an emulsion made from the rind of the lemon. The extra sour lemon drop is the favorite with the soldiers. It has the thirst-quenching quality of lemonade. The formula was prepared specially, and is being followed by the candy manufacturers supplying the army.

The entire output of all factories in the United States making soluble coffee is being purchased by the quartermasters corps for the army, but it is not sufficient to meet the demand; new companies are being organized and large capital is being expended to insure a largely increased output.

Soluble coffee is used in the front line trenches, where it is not possible always to have hot water because it cannot be brought up from the rear and fire to heat water causes smoke which invites the fire of the enemy. The men can make good coffee from the cold water which they carry in their canteens.

Increasing needs of the military forces for woolens has brought an order from the woolens section of the war industries board stopping the manufacture of woolen or worsted hand knitting yarns, and calling for reports as to stock held by the manufacturers, and wholesale and retail merchants.

The Red Cross is buying up these stocks at a nominal profit to the holders for use in its war work. A much greater supply is required, and the Red Cross will take up stocks of yarn suitable in quality and quantity as rapidly as they are offered.

Large manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers reported their stocks on hand promptly, but many small merchants throughout the country have failed to report to the woolens section, and reports have been received they are continuing to sell to their customers. The war industries board has no desire to penalize those who have reported their stocks of yarn for the benefit of those who have not so reported, and asks for immediate replies from those who hold unreported stocks of hand knitting yarns and compliance with the original order of the board. The yarns affected include both woolen and worsted in Oxfords, khaki, natural and natural gray colors with the counts, make, quality and cost price. Reports should be made on lots down to 50 pounds.

The United States has vast known sulphur deposits guaranteeing an abundant supply for the manufacture of sulphuric acid and other necessary war materials for the successful prosecution of the war.

Two great plants are now turning out most of the sulphur needed. One is in Louisiana and the other in Texas. There are two other known deposits which can be opened up quickly in case of necessity. Preliminary work on one of these is under progress to meet any unexpected emergency, such as destruction or damage by hurricane as occurred recently at the Louisiana plant.

Sulphur is melted in the ground by steam and hot water and forced to the surface through wells where the molten sulphur solidifies on exposure to the air. The sulphur deposit underlies a bed of quicksand through which it is impossible to drive shafts and mine in the ordinary way. The development of this project is one of the interesting mechanical achievements of the past decade, and the United States is now by far the greatest producer of sulphur.

Colonel Churchill, chief of the military intelligence branch of the general staff, warns American editors against publication, as authentic and reliable, of statements in letters from American prisoners in German camps of the excellence of the food and general treatment of the prisoners.

An officer of the military intelligence branch who spent two years of the war in Germany reports that there are certain rules laid down by the German military authorities for all prisoners in letter writing. The price they pay for the transmission of their letters is that they must state that they are well treated, that the food is good and that they are contented. The letters of the prisoners are carefully censored at the prison camp and any statements made contrary to the rules laid down for letter writing simply means destruction of the letter.

It is concluded, therefore, that any information coming from American prisoners in Germany is absolutely unreliable and should not be published in American newspapers or magazines as in any way authentic. A few letters from apparently contented American prisoners in camps have made their appearance already in American newspapers.

The ordnance department is making a campaign to obtain large quantities of walnut lumber which is required for the manufacture of aircraft propeller blades and for gun stocks. Owners of walnut trees are asked to put their property at the disposal of the government to help win the war.

Men and women will have fewer varieties in shape and colors of fur and felt hats from which to make selections this fall and next spring. The government has ordered conservation of material.

Learning American.

It is remarkable how the British soldier will pick up languages. Only last week an American corporal stopped a British sergeant and said: "Say, Steve, can you put me wise where I can barge into a boiled shirt biscuit juggler who could get me some eats?" And the sergeant at once directed him to a cafe.—Punch.

It Ought to Be.

"Is your business now on a good footing?" "I hope so; I'm manufacturing wooden legs."

"The Call to Duty to Which Every True Man Will Respond With Pride"

The President's proclamation reads as follows:

"Fifteen months ago the men of the country from 21 to 30 years of age were registered. Three months ago, and again this month, those who had just reached the age of 21 were added. It now remains to include all men between the ages of 18 and 45.

"This is not a new policy. A century and a quarter ago it was deliberately ordained by those who were then responsible for the safety and defense of the nation that the duty of military service should rest upon all able-bodied men between the ages of 18 and 45. We now accept and fulfill the obligation which they established, an obligation expressed in our national statutes from that time until now. We solemnly purpose a decisive victory of arms and deliberately devote the larger part of the military man power of the nation to the accomplishment of that purpose.

"The younger men have from the first been ready to go. They have furnished voluntary enlistments out of all proportion to their numbers. Our military authorities regard them as having the highest combatant qualities. Their youthful enthusiasm, their virile eagerness, their gallant spirit of daring, make them the admiration of all who see them in action. They covet not only the distinction of serving in this great war, but also the inspiring memories which hundreds of thousands of them will cherish through the years to come, of a great day and a great service for their country and for mankind.

"By the men of the older group now called upon the opportunity now opened to them will be accepted with the calm resolution of those who realize to the full the deep and solemn significance of what they do. Having made a place for themselves in their respective communities, having assumed at home the graver responsibilities of life in many spheres, looking back upon honorable records in civil and industrial life, they will realize, as perhaps no others could, how entirely their own fortunes and the fortunes of all whom they love are put at stake in this war for right, and will know that the very records they have made render this new duty the commanding duty of their lives. They know how surely this is the nation's war, how imperatively it demands the mobilization and massing of all our resources of every kind. They will regard this call as the supreme call of their day and will answer it accordingly.

"Only a portion of those who register will be called upon to bear arms. Those who are not physically fit will be excused; those exempted by alien allegiance; those who should not be relieved of their present responsibilities; above all, those who cannot be spared from the civil and industrial tasks at home upon which the success of our armies depends as much as upon the fighting at the front. But all must be registered in order that the selection for military service may be made intelligently and with full information. This will be our final demonstration of loyalty, democracy and the will to win, our solemn notice to all the world that we stand absolutely together in a common resolution and purpose. It is the call to duty to which every true man in the country will respond with pride and with the consciousness that in doing so he plays his part in vindication of a great cause at whose summons every true heart offers its supreme service."

OFFICIAL ESTIMATE OF NATION'S MAN POWER

Washington.—An official estimate by the War Department places the number of men who will register for military service on September 12 at approximately 12,778,758. This is on the basis of the last census and the figures, in the opinion of some officers, may be exceeded.

The estimated total number of males is 13,190,000, but from this number 410,000 is deducted to cover the men of the new draft ages already in military or naval service. Based on the ratio shown by the registration of men from 21 to 31 June 5, 1917, the shares of the new registrants expected in each state are estmated as follows:

Alabama	243,271	Louisiana	212,580
Arizona	49,794	Maine	80,770
Arkansas	198,746	Maryland	162,090
California	398,552	Massachusetts	483,646
Colorado	112,189	Michigan	488,965
Connecticut	213,329	Minnesota	296,856
Delaware	29,489	Mississippi	185,715
District of Columbia	43,152	Missouri	396,509
Florida	110,946	Montana	117,703
Georgia	269,972	Nebraska	157,665
Idaho	55,461	Nevada	16,116
Illinois	859,834	New Hampshire	59,913
Indiana	340,920	New Jersey	405,569
Iowa	287,847	New Mexico	44,652
Kansas	200,413	New York	1,345,457
Kentucky	254,108	North Carolina	263,242
		North Dakota	87,929
		Ohio	739,427
		Oklahoma	227,884
		Oregon	84,404
		Pennsylvania	1,087,692
		Rhode Island	71,431
		South Carolina	170,649
		South Dakota	77,179
		Tennessee	251,865
		Texas	546,187
		Utah	58,863
		Vermont	36,316
		Virginia	241,974
		Washington	146,853
		West Virginia	167,753
		Wisconsin	326,377
		Wyoming	30,520

SEPTEMBER 12, SET AS DRAFT DAY

Registration of Those From 18 to 45 to Take Place Then.

PROVIDES FOR ABSENTEES

President Calls Men of Nation To Duty —12,778,758 Are Expected To Enroll—Drawing Will Be Held.

Washington. — President Wilson signed the Man Power act bringing all men in the United States from 18 to 45 years of age within the army draft and immediately afterward issued a proclamation fixing Thursday, September 12, as registration day.

The hours of registration will be from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. and all state and local officials are called on to make immediate arrangements for maintenance of registration places on that day.

All men within the new ages, whether citizens of the United States or not, must register, unless they are diplomatic or consular representatives of foreign nations.

In case of illness on the registration day, arrangements for tardy enrollmen may be made with local boards and men who expect to be absent from their homes may register by mail, sufficiently in advance that the registration record reaches the board by September 12. If a man has no permanent residence he is to register at the place he is on September 12 and those out of the country on that day are required to enroll within five days after their return.

Youths in their eighteenth year will be placed in a separate group, the War Department has announced, to be subject to a special educational program and will not be called until the supply of other available men in the new classes is exhausted. This does not mean that their calling will be long deferred, however, inasmuch as it has been announced that all men in the new registration accepted for general service will be under arms by June 30, 1919.

Although the "work-or-fight" clause which would have affected striking workmen was taken out of the bill before passage, Provost Marshal-General Crowder has planned to apply vigorously existing regulations relating to idle men or those engaged in nonessential employment to the newly registered men.

General March has said all registrants called into the army will be in France before next June 30, swelling the American Expeditionary Force to more than the 4,000,000 men expected to win the war in 1919. The last to be called will be the youths in their eighteenth year, but those of that age who desire and who have the necessary qualifications may be inducted into service on October 1 for special technical or vocational training.

Registration this time will be conducted as heretofore by the local draft boards. All Federal, State, county and municipal officers are called upon to aid the boards in their work, to preserve order and to round up slackers. All registrants will be classified as quickly as possible under the questionnaire system, and a drawing will be held at the Capitol to fix the order of registratants in their respective classes.

PLANNING PRESIDENT'S SWING.

Itinerary For His Tour Not Yet Ready For Announcement.

Washington. — Plans for President Wilson's speechmaking for the fourth Liberty Loan are taking shape and it was said his campaign might carry him to the Pacific Coast. The President probably will make nearly a score of addresses in many sections of the country, calling on the people to subscribe to the nation's war fund and telling them what has been done with the money already provided.

GERMAN PRESS EXPLAINS

Blames Failure In West On The Spy System.

Washington. — A new explanation from the German newspapers of what is happening in France and Flanders came in an official dispatch from Switzerland. It says the German press now asserts that Germany has never known how to organize her system of espionage, and that it is to the mistakes made by her secret service that she owes her unpleasant experiences on the western front.

HOW DRAFT REGISTRATION IS TO BE CONDUCTED

"We Are Ready to Complete the Task."

"This is the nation's war.

"To register now for selection for military service is to list yourself as one of the nation's man-power units. Every citizen owes it to himself and to his country to make this day a unanimous demonstration of loyalty, patriotism, and the will to win.

"WOODROW WILSON."

WHO MUST REGISTER

All male persons must register who shall have attained their eighteenth birthday and shall not have attained their forty-sixth birthday on or before the day set by the president for registration. The only exceptions are:

(A) Persons who, prior to the day set for the registration by the president, have registered either under the terms of the act approved May 18, 1917, or under the terms of the public resolution of congress approved May 20, 1918, whether called for service or not;

(B) Officers and enlisted men of the regular army, officers appointed, and men of the forces drafted, under the provisions of the act approved May 18, 1917; officers and enlisted men of the National Guard while in the service of the United States; and the officers of the officers' reserve corps and enlisted reserve corps while in the service of the United States; and

(C) Officers and enlisted men of the navy and marine corps, and officers and enlisted and enrolled men of the naval reserve force and marine corps reserve while in the service of the United States.

HOW TO ANSWER QUESTIONS ON REGISTRATION CARD AND INSTRUCTIONS FOR REGISTRARS.

Both Registrars and Registrants will be guided by the instructions herein contained. The Registrar should study them before Registration Day, and the Registrant should read them carefully and prepare the answers in his mind before going to the Registration Table. The answers to the questions shall be given and the entries made in the numerical order stated. All answers will be written on the Registration Card in ink by the Registrar, who should be careful to spell all names correctly and to write legibly.

[Do not write on, mark, or otherwise mutilate the instructions. Do not remove them.]

[In some spaces as indicated in the directions, checks will be used to indicate the answers, a device which is designed to save the time of the Registrars.]

REGISTRATION CARD.

SERIAL NUMBER.—Registrars shall leave this space blank.

ORDER NUMBER.—Registrars shall leave this space blank.

1. STATE YOUR NAME AS INDICATED. SPELL OUT EACH NAME IN FULL.

2. PERMANENT HOME ADDRESS.—This means where you have your permanent home NOW, not the place where you work, nor the place where you were born, unless that is your permanent home. Be prepared to give it this way: "100 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Wayne County, Mich.," or "R. F. D. No. 2, Jonesville, Smith County, Pa." If the registrant lives in an apartment house, he should state the number of the apartment in which he lives. If his address is "in care" of someone, this should be stated.

3. AGE IN YEARS—State your age today in YEARS only. Disregard additional months or days. Be prepared to say "34" or "35," not "34 years, 3 months," or the like.

4. DATE OF BIRTH.—If you do not remember the year, start to answer as you would if some one asked you your birthday, as "October 12." Then say, "On my birthday, this year, I will be (or was) ..... years old." The registrar will then fill in the year of birth. This may be obtained by the registrar by subtracting the age in years on this year's birthday from 1918.

RACE.

5. WHITE.—If you are white, the registrar will place a check in this space and proceed to the determination of your citizenship, leaving spaces 6, 7, 8 and 9 blank.

6. NEGRO.—If you are a negro, the registrar will place a check in this space and proceed to the determination of your citizenship, leaving spaces 5, 7, 8 and 9 blank.

7. ORIENTAL.—If you are an oriental, the registrar will place a check in this space and proceed to the determination of your citizenship, leaving spaces 5, 6, 8 and 9 blank.

INDIAN.

8. CITIZEN.—If you are a citizen Indian born in the United States, the registrar will place a check in this space and proceed to space 16, leaving spaces 5, 6 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15 blank. An Indian born in the United States is a citizen if (1) he, or his father or mother prior to his birth or before he attained the age of 21, was allotted land or received a patent in fee prior to May 8, 1906; (2) if he was allotted land subsequent to May 8, 1906, and received a patent in fee to his land; (3) if he was residing in the old Indian Teritory on March 3, 1901; (4) if he lives separate and apart from his tribe and has adopted the habits of civilized life.

9. NONCITIZEN.—If you are a noncitizen Indian born in the United States, the registrar will place a check (..) in this space and proceed to space 16, leaving spaces 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15 blank. An Indian born in the United States shall be classed as a noncitizen Indian unless he falls within one of the classes of citizen Indians described in space 8.

UNITED STATES CITIZEN.

10. NATIVE BORN.—If you are a native-born citizen of the United States, the register will place a check in this space and proceed to space 16, leaving spaces 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15 blank. If you were born in the United States, including Alaska and Hawaii, you are a native-born citizen of the United States irrespective of the citizenship of your parents. Any inhabitant of Porto Rico, who was a Spanish subject on April 11, 1899, and who resided in Porto Rico on that date, and continued to reside therein until April 11, 1900, is held to be a citizen of Porto Rico, except such inhabitants, natives of the Spanish peninsula, who elected to preserve their allegiance to Spain on or before April 11, 1900, by making a declaration, before a court of record, of their decision to do so. Any citizen of Porto Rico, as above defined, and any native of Porto Rico who was temporarily absent from the island on April 11, 1899, and has since returned, and is not a citizen of any foreign country, is held to be a citizen of the United States, provided he did not elect to retain his political status by making declaration under oath of his decision to do so within six months after March 2, 1917. If you were born abroad, you are still a citizen of the United States if your father was a citizen of the United States at the time you were born, unless you have expatriated yourself.

11. NATURALIZED.—If you are a naturalized citizen of the United States, the register will place a check in this space and proceed to space 16, leaving spaces 10, 12, 13, 14 and 15 blank. You are a naturalized citizen if you have completed your naturalization, that is, if you have "taken out final papers." But you are not a citizen if you have only declared your intention to become a citizen (that is, if you have only "taken out first papers"); in the latter case you are a declarant.

12. CITIZEN BY FATHER'S NATURALIZATION BEFORE REGISTRANT'S MAJORITY.—If you are a citizen by your father's naturalization (or your mother's naturalization in case your father died) before you attained your majority, the registrar will place a check in this space and proceed to space 16, leaving spaces 10, 11, 13, 14 and 15 blank. The children of persons who have been duly naturalized under the laws of the United States, being under the age of twenty-one at the time of the naturalization of their parents, are, if dwelling in the United States before attaining their majority, considered as citizens thereof. (Sec. 2172, U. S. Rev. Stat., and 34 Stat. L., pt. 1, p. 1228.)

ALIEN.

13. DECLARANT.—If you are a declarant alien, the registrar will place a check in this space and proceed to space 15, leaving spaces 10, 11, 12 and 14 blank. You are a declarant if, although a citizen or subject of some other country, you have declared before a naturalization court your intention to become a citizen of the United States. This is referred to as "taking out first papers."

14. NONDECLARANT.—If you are a nondeclarant alien, the registrar will place a check in this space and proceed to space 15, leaving spaces 10, 11, 12 and 13 blank. You are a nondeclarant alien if you do not fall within one of the classes described in spaces 10, 11, 12 and 13 and are not an Indian. In other words, you are a nondeclarant alien if you are a citizen or subject of some other country than the United States and have not declared before a naturalization court your intention to become a citizen of the United States, that is, have not "taken out first papers."

15. This need be answered only by declarant and nondeclarant aliens. Remember that a declarant is not yet a citizen of the United States. If you are an alien of either class, state the name of your country, which the registrar will write in this space, for example, "Great Britain," "France," "Italy." State also the name of the subdivision of your country in which you were ordinarily resident before proceeding to the United States, which will be written by the registrar in parentheses after the name of your country, as "Great Britain (Scotland)." In the case of Czecho-Slovaks, German or Austrian Poles, Alsatians, Lorrainers, and persons of like status, the registrant may answer "Czecho-Slovak, claimed as subject of Austria-Hungary," "Pole claimed as subject of Germany or Austria-Hungary," "Alsatian claimed as subject of Germany," etc., and such an entry shall be made by the registrar.

If not a citizen of the United States, of what nation are you a citizen or subject?

16. PRESENT OCCUPATION. — This means your present occupation, trade, or employment, which the registrar will enter in this space. Do not state what you once did, nor what you have done most of the time, nor what you are best fitted to do. Simply state what your job is right now. State briefly, as "farmer," "miner," "student," "laborer" (on farm, in rolling mill, in automobile, wagon, or other factory), "machinist in automobile factory," etc. If you hold an office under State or Federal Government, name the office you hold.

17. EMPLOYER'S NAME.—If you are working for an individual, firm, corporation, or association, state its name. If in business, trade, profession, or employment for yourself, so state. If you are an officer of the State or Federal Government, say whether your office is under the United States, the State, the county or a municipality. The registrar will make an appropriate entry.

18.—PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT OR BUSINESS.—This means where you work. Give the number and name of street first, then city or town, then county and State or R. F. D. number first, then town, then county and State. The registrar will make the entries.

NEAREST RELATIVE.

19. NAME.—If you are married and your wife is living, her name should be stated. If you are single or your wife is dead, you should state the name of your nearest blood relative. If you are not married and have no blood relative, the name of a close friend should be stated. The registrar will make the entry.

20. ADDRESS.—In stating the address, give the number and name of the street first, then the city or town, then the county and State; or R. F. D. number first, then post office, then county and State. The registrar will make the entries.

SHOW VOLUNTEER SPIRIT.

Our country must add more than two million soldiers to the American army of today to beat the Hun back into his den.

It will pick these soldiers from the 13,000,000 men who register next.

Use every effort to learn where you must register. Register as early and as quickly as you can.

Go prepared to give the vital facts about yourself. Answer the questions of the Registering Board. Don't ask questions.

EVERY MAN A VOLUNTEER

Selective Service has but shifted the burden of the whole task of fighting for our country from volunteer shoulders and guided enthusiastic patriotism in the right channels toward the quickest and best results.

No! The day of the American Volunteer is not past; for volunteer service is a matter of spirit—the willingness to do.

It can still speak; it can still act on The Day of Selective Service Registration.

The Nation calls upon its sons.

VOLUNTEER SPIRIT RELIED ON

Let the volunteer spirit express itself among the men of America, whom our government has decided shall next register for Selective Service. It will voice itself by the readiness and quickness of its response to the command of our country.

Our nation has set for itself the task of registering thirteen millions of men between the ages of eighteen and twenty and thirty-two and forty-five years.

It will register them only if America's volunteer spirit speaks and acts.

IDEA OF SELECTIVE SERVICE

The man, who, on the day on which our country has commened all men in America between eighteen and forty-five years (both inclusive) to register for Selective Service, rises eagerly, and hastens to place his name on the Selective Service Roll, unless he has already registered, is an American Volunteer.

He is as much an American Volunteer as the men who shouldered a musket in 1776, or answered the first call in 1861.

A man volunteers in his heart.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By Rev. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)

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LESSON FOR SEPTEMBER 8

CONQUERING EVIL.

(May be used with temperance application.)

LESSON TEXTS—I Kings 21:1-29; Ephesians 5:6-21.

GOLDEN TEXT—Have no fellowship with the unfruitful works of darkness, but rather reprove them.—Ephesians 5:11.

DEVOTIONAL READING—Romans 12:11 to 13:10.

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL FOR TEACHERS—Deuteronomy 9:18; Psalms 34:16; Luke 4:1-13; 19:41-48; Romans 7:14; 8:14; II Timothy 4:2.

The robbery and murder of Naboth is one of the darkest of human deeds. Failure to recognize the righteousness of Naboth's position, and to master his own personal selfish desires, resulted in this dark deed.

I. A Notable Example of the Triumph of Evil (I Kings 21:1-29).

1. Ahab's covetousness (vv. 1-6).

Near the king's palace lay a plot of ground belonging to a simple farmer which Ahab selfishly longer for. Naboth, loyal to the law of God and exercising his personal rights, refused to part with it, though the king offered him what it was worth, or even a better one in exchange. With Naboth it was not a matter of money value, but of loyalty to God and his fathers. It doubtless would have been gain to him to have complied with Ahab's desire, for he offered its worth in money, or a better one in exchange. Naboth put principle before worldly gain, or even a reputation with the king. Ahab instead of conquering his selfishness sulkily refused to eat.

2. Jezebel's wicked plot (vv. 5-16.)

When she found Ahab pouting she took matters into her own hands. (1) She taunted Ahab (v. 7). A weak man cannot stand to be taunted, especially by a woman. (2) A mock trial given (vv. 8-13). The charge made against Naboth was false. They played the hypocrite. His death was secured under the pretense of justice. Jezebel desired Naboth out of the way, so she secured false witnesses against him. (3) He was stoned to death (v. 13). (4) Jezebel informs Ahab of Naboth's death, and instructs him to take possession of the vineyard (vv. 14-16).

3. The doom announced (vv. 17-26).

(1) By whom—Elijah (vv. 17, 18). At the command of the Lord, Elijah, who had fled from Jezebel, goes to meet the king as he entered upon the possession of Naboth's vineyard. He went to take possession but could not. God always finds a man to bring to the sinner the fruit of his wrongdoing. (2) What it was (vv. 19-26). (a) A shameful death (v. 19). The dogs were to lick his blood in the place where they licked the blood of Naboth. There is a retributive justice in the judgments which God metes out to sinners. "Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap" (Gal. 6:7). Jezebel was to share a like fate. The sinner should be assured that his sin will find him out. (b) Obliteration of posterity (vv. 21, 22). It was best that the children of such a man should be cut off so that there might be an end to such a wicked dynasty. It would seem that the world has now come to such a state as this. The dynasty which is responsible for the blood and sorrow of the world at this time would better end and its posterity be obliterated from the earth.

4. Ahab's repentance (vv. 27-29).

Through his humiliation he gained a respite from judgment. God allowed him to go for awhile before he permitted the judgment to fall upon him. A few years later he was slain in the battle of Ramoth-Gilead (chapter 22:37).

II. How to Overcome Evil (Eph. 11:18).

1. By separation from it (v. 11). The only way to overcome evil is to refuse fellowship with it, to withdraw from it. Lot, who had entered into fellowship with the Sodomites, was overtaken with disaster; but Abraham, who was separated from it, was able to deliver him.

2. By reproof (v. 11). It is not enough to merely refrain from practicing evil. No neutral position is possible. There must be victory over it; it must be defeated. Antagonism of the evil is necessary.

3. By watchfulness (v. 14).

Living in the light of Christ is necessary in order to overcome evil. Deception is on every hand.

4. By a circumspect walk (vv. 15, 16).

Pitfalls are all about us. To walk without looking about us is most foolish, because the evil one is on the alert, doing his best to cause us to stumble.

5. By a sober life (v. 18).

6. By being filled with the Holy Spirit (v. 18).

Those who would overcome evil must abstain from intoxicating liquors and all the influences of the world which unduly excite.

The Spirit-filled believer has the wisdom and power to overcome.

Regenerated Life.

The best personal workers are those who have a zeal for others because of their own changed lives. There may be argument against some forms of reasoning and against various cults and "isms," but there can be no argument against a regenerated life.—"Something Doing."

Canned Squatter.

In a suburb of Kansas City a squatter has built a home composed entirely of tin cans, unsoldered and rolled out flat. If he had more ingenuity he might have constructed an automobile.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Summing Up Life.

Think on this doctrine—that reasoning beings were created for one another's sake; that to be patient is a branch of justice, and that men sin without intending it.—Meditations.

STATE AND PENISNULA

Dover's public schools will re-open Monday, September 9th.

Walter Benson, who lives near Roxanna is in a serious condition as the result of being kicked by a mule.

Harry W. Johnson, of Cannon, has announced his candidacy for County Commissioner on the Republican ticket.

The Second Quarterly Conference of Laurel Circuit will meet at the parsonage Saturday afternoon September 7th at 3 o'clock.

Sergeant of Detectives Green, of Wilmington, injured his leg Monday when he stepped on a stone and his ankle turned.

The finest rain of the year for farmers saved the growing buckwheat and clover and did much to help late tomatoes and potatoes.

Clarence E. Scott, a motorcyclist, was arrested by Chief of Police Lane for speeding through Dover Monday. Magistrate Wood fined him $4.80.

County Commissioner F. W. Holloway, of Millville, has been appointed head chemist of the Townsend canning plants, with headquarters at Georgetown.

John G. King, of New Castle, is a candidate for the State Senate from the Fifth district. Mr. King is one of the best known Republicans in New Castle county.

E. L. Jones, of Dover, a member of the House last year, has announced his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for State Senator from the Third district.

A certificate of increase in capital stock was filed at Dover Monday for the General Motors Corporation, increasing the capital from $200,000,000 to $300,000,000.

Commander J. C. Cantwell, of California, has succeeded S. M. Landry as commander at the Lewes Naval Base, Captain Landry being transferred to League Island Navy Yard.

Patrolman Rodenheiser, of the Wilmington police force, Monday raided a house in West Third street single-handed and arrested four negroes on a charge of gambling. A game of poker was in progress.

The Wilmington Board of Harbor Commissioners Tuesday appointed a committee of three real estate brokers to appraise 101 acres of land on the Delaware River desired by the city for sites for export piers.

James Hall Anderson, a prominent Dover lawyer, has been appointed chief game and fish warden for Delaware to succeed Major John P. LeFever, whose military duties have compelled him to relinquish the position.

Although the Bartenders' Union, of Wilmington, decided to impose a $10 fine on its members who worked Monday, many saloons were open, the proprietors themselves serving customers or engaging extra help.

Miss Mildred Davidson, Miss Eleanor Lally, Miss Greta Holliday and Miss Marjorie Pordham have been chosen as teachers for the public school at Delaware City. This completes the number required for the coming school year.

Officers of the Ladies' Aid Society of the Delmar M. E. Church have been elected as follows: President, Mrs. A. B. Ellis; vice President, Mrs. E. E. Freny; assistant secretary, Mrs. Harvey Kirk; treasure, Mrs. William Nelson.

Colonel Sirman D. Marvil of Fort duPont has been given an honorable discharge from the United States Army owing to physical disability. He has been at Fort duPont for several months most of which time has been spent in the hospital.

The first Caroline county boy to make the supreme sacrifice on the battlefields of France was William McKnutt Fleming, of Goldsboro, word having been received that he was killed in an automobile accident. He entered the service May 27, 1917.

Repairs are being made to the bridge over Laurel River at the foot of Delaware Avenue. A new reinforced concrete abutment is being built, which will strengthen the bridge considerably. The bridge has been closed to teams and autos which are obliged to detour via Records' mill.

Oscar O. Gouert, assistant treasurer of the Wilmington Trust Company, connected with the Second street branch. Monday finished forty-five years in the banking business. Mr. Gouert started with the old First National Bank at Fourth and Market streets, which later moved to the Clayton House, and later was merged with the Wilmington Trust Company.

H. M. Zimmerly, of Dover, Kent county agricultural agent, announced Monday that a market has been found for the crop of yellow tomatoes raised by a mistake in seed by the growers in the vicinity of Farmington. The Stetson & Ellison Canning Company, at Houston, has agreed to handle the tomatoes, and will work a special night shift that they may be packed apart from the red tomatoes.

Slipping into a deep hole in the Brandywine Creek, near the Wilmington pumping station Monday afternoon, Philip L. McAvaney, 40 years old, of No. 814 Poplar street, was drowned. He was trying to wade across the stream. William Weldin, of No. 504 King street, and William Elliott, of No. 225 New Castle avenue, tried to rescue the man, but he disappeared before they could reach him in a rowboat. The body was recovered. McAvaney is survived by a wife and several small children.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS
—OF—
Blackbird Hundred!

The taxable residents of Blackbird Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1918 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be

AT FLEMING'S LANDING.
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28th, 1918
From 1 to 4 P. M.

AT BLACKBIRD.
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 30th, 1918
From 1 to 4 P. M.

RESIDENCE OF JOHN WALTON
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27th, 1918
From 1 to 4 P M.

Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the Collector, or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE, GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY:

Section 3—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one-half of one per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

JOHN BEITH,
Collector of Taxes for Blackbird Hundred

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS
—OF—
APPOQUINIMINK HUNDRED

The taxable residents of Appoquinimink Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1918 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be

AT THE OFFICE OF D. B. MALONEY, IN TOWNSEND, DEL.,
EVERY MONDAY,
During SEPTEMBER 1918,
From 2 to 5 o'clock, P. M.

Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the Collector, or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE, GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY, SECTION 3, CHAPTER 30, VOLUME 21, LAWS OF DELAWARE, AS AMENDED:

Section 3—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one-half of one per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

JOSEPH C. HUTCHISON,
Collector of Taxes for Appoquinimink Hundred

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS
—OF—
St. Georges Hundred

The taxable residents of St. Georges Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1918 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be

R. S. Carpenter's Store, Port Penn
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 25th, 1918
From 9 to 11 A. M.

TOWN OFFICE, MIDDLETOWN
EVERY SATURDAY,
DURING SEPTEMBER 1918
From 2 to 5 o'clock P. M.

Office of Lee Sparks, Odessa, Del.
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27th, 1918
From 2 to 4 P. M.

Tax bills can be obtained by making personable application to the Collector or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE, GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY, SECTION 3, CHAPTER 30, VOLUME 21, LAWS OF DELAWARE, AS AMENDED:

Section 3—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one-half of one per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

T. EDGAR CLAYTON,
Collector of Taxes for St. Georges Hundred

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS
—OF—
Red Lion Hundred

The taxable residents of Red Lion Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1918 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be at

Parlor of Robinson House, Del. City
September 14th, 28 October 12th, 26th; November 9th, 30th; December 28th.
From 9 A. M. to 12 M.

Pennsylvania R. R. Station, Kirkwood
September 9th, November 18th.
From 9 A. M. to 12 M

AT HOME ALL THE TIME

Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the Collector, or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

Extract from the Laws of Delaware, Governing the Collection of Taxes of New Castle County, Section 3, Chapter 30, Volume 21, Laws of Delaware, as Amended.

SECTION 3—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one-half per centum per month until the same shall be paid

J. C. STUCKERT
Collector for Red Lion Hundred

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS
—OF—
Pencader Hundred

The taxable residents of Pencader Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said hundred, are hereby notified that the taxes for the year 1918 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred will be at the

NEWARK DEPOT, BRYAN'S STORE
SEPTEMBER 24, NOV. 18
FROM 9 to 11 A. M.

DAYETT'S MILL
SEPT. 24, NOV. 18, FROM 1 to 3 P.M.
DEC. 30. FROM 9 to 11 A. M.

GLASGOW, BROOK'S STORE
SEPT. 25, OCT. 28, NOV. 19, DEC. 31. FROM 9 to 11 A. M.

PORTER, BRADLEY'S STORE
AUG. 27, SEPT. 25, NOV. 19, DEC. 31.
FROM 1 to 3 P. M.

SUMMIT BRIDGE, SALMON'S STORE
JULY 31, FROM 1 to 3 P. M., AUG. 28, SEPT. 30, FROM 9 to 11 A. M. OCT. 28, FROM 1 to 3 P M., NOV. 20, FROM 9 to 11 A. M., DEC. 30, FROM 1 to 3 P. M

KIRKWOOD, KING'S STORE
AUG. 28, SEPT. 30, NOV. 20, FROM 1 to 3 P. M.

Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the collector, or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

Extract from the Laws of Delaware, governing the collection of Taxes of New Castle County, Section 3, Chapter 30, Volume 21, Laws of Delaware, as amended.

SECTION 3—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one half of one per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

EDWARD O. WALTON,
Collector of Taxes for Pencader Hundred

EACH DESIGN IS PRETTIER THAN TH LAST ONE

It only remains with you to decide the colors you want. Our carpets and rugs are famous for their beauty, because we buy only the richest patterns, and also take the greatest care to keep in stock only those goods that have proven their durability. Come in and see them. You are bound to be pleased.

J. H. EMERSON
Middletown, : Delaware

Farms for Sale!

Farm of 38 acres, 6 acres in wood. Balance tillable, located on stone road near town, all crops and possession at once. Price right.

Farm of 96 acres 65 acres tillable. Apple orchard and other fruits. Located on state road one mile from R. R. Station, church and school.

Farm of 115 acres 60 acres tillable. Near canneries and R. R. station. Good buildings, fruit trees, nice truck land, ½ of crops go with farm. Reasonable price. Part can remain at 5 per cent.

Farm of 120 acres, 110 acres tillable. Well fenced, new buildings. Well located for an ideal home. ½ cash, balance can remain at 5 per cent.

Farm of 250 acres mostly tillable. Good buildings and good land. Handy to school and station.

JAY C. DAVIS,
Phone 163. Middletown, Del.

HOTEL CHANNELL
Illinois and Pacific Aves.
Atlantic City, N. J.

is situated in the heart of the most fashionable part of Atlantic City. It is centrally located and is midway between all stations and within a stones throw of the largest concrete 17 story resort hotel in the world.

Reasonable Rates. Open surroundings. Rates 200 up.

Hotel Channell has a Beach Front View, with a capacity of 250. Steam heat, running water, and private baths. The hotel has undergone extensive repairs and renovation during the past winter with more private baths and running water. It is one of the best modern Price Family Hotels in the City noted for its excellent table and best of service. American and European.

Doors and windows screened in summer. Bathing allowed from the hotel. Write for booklet to get terms for this season. Yours Respectfully,

A. C. CHANNELL,
Owner and Prop.

GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER

has been a household remedy all over the civilized world fon more than half a century for constipation, intestinal troubles, torpid liver and the generally depressed feeling that accompanies such disorders. It is most valuable remedy for indigestion or nervous dyspepsia and liver trouble, bringing on headache, coming up of food, palpitation of heart, and many other symptoms. few doses of August Flower will relieve you. It is a gentle laxative. Sold by,

MIDDLETOWN DRUG Co. Inc.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

AN ACT TO AMEND SECTION 11, ARTICLE IV, OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE IN RELATION TO THE ORPHAN'S COURT.

BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Delaware in General Assembly met (two-thirds of all the members elected to each House agreeing thereto).

Section 1. That section 11, of Article IV, of the Constitution of the State of Delaware be and the same is hereby amended by striking out all of said Section and inserting in lieu thereof a new Section to be styled Section 11 as follows:

"Section 11. The Orphans' Court in each county shall consist of the Chancellor and either the resident Judge of the County, or the Associate Judge who may reside in any part of the State The Chancellor when present shall preside. One of them shall constitute a quorum."

HERVEY P. HALL,
Speaker of the house.
JOHN A. BARNARD,
President Pro Tem of the Senate
Approved April 19, 1917.
JOHN G. TOWNSEND, Jr.
Governor.

I, Everett C. Johnson, Secretary of State of the State, of Delaware, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of House Bill No. 297 entitled "An Act to amend Section 11, Article IV, of the Constitution of the State of Delaware in relation to the Orphans' Court," as the same appears on the enrolled bill filed in the office of the Secretary of State and approved by the Governor April nineteenth, A. D. 1917, which said bill proposing such amendment to the Constitution of this State is published in accordance with the requirements of the Constitution of the State.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and official seal at Dover, this thirtieth day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and eighteen.

[SEAL]

EVERETT C. JOHNSON,
Secretary of State.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

AN ACT TO AMEND ARTICLE 3, OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, IN RELATION TO THE POWER OF THE GOVERNOR TO REMOVE CERTAIN OFFICERS UNDER CERTAIN CONDITIONS.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE SENATE AND THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY MET (TWO-THIRDS OF ALL THE MEMBERS ELECTED TO EACH HOUSE CONCURRING THEREIN):

Section 1. That Sec. 13, of Article 3, of the Constitution of the State of Delaware, be and the same is hereby amended by striking out all of said section and inserting in lieu thereof a new section to be styled Section 13, as follows:

"Sec. 13. The Governor may, for any reasonable cause, remove any officer, except the Lieutenant Governor and members of the General Assembly, upon the address of two-thirds of all the members elected to each House of the General Assembly. Whenever the General Assembly shall so address the Governor, the cause of removal shall be entered on the Journals of each House. The person against who the General Assembly may be about to proceed shall receive notice thereof, accompanied by the cause alleged for his removal, at least ten days before the day on which either House of the General Assembly shall act thereon.

The Governor shall have power to remove any officer appointed by him, except the Chancellor and the five law Judges, of his own volition, when the General Assembly is not in session. In such case, however, such removal shall only be made for cause, and the person so removed shall receive from the Governor a statement in writing of the cause or causes for which said removal was made within ten days, after the removal as aforesaid. and, if this be not done, said removal shall be null and void.

The person or persons so removed shall have the right. within thirty days after said removal, to appeal to the Superior Court of the County in which he or they reside at the time of said removal for reinstatement to said office; and, if upon hearing in said Court, the Court should consider that said removal should not have been so made, then and in that case, the person so unjustly removed shall forthwith be reinstated in said office. If the said Court should sustain the Governor in said removal, the same shall stand and the decision shall be final.

HERVEY P. HALL,
Speaker of the Pouse.
JOHN A. BARNARD,
President Pro Tem of the Senate
Approved March 15, 1917.
JOHN G. TOWNSEND, Jr.,
Governor.

I, Everett C. Johnson, Secretary of the State of Delaware, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of House Bill No. 75, entitled "An Act to Amend Article 3, of the Constitution of the State of Delaware, in relation to the power of the Governor to remove certain officers under certain conditions," as the same appears on the enrolled bill filed in the office of the Secretary of State and approved by the Governor March 1b, A. D. 1917, which said Bill proposing such Amendment to the Constitution of this State is published in accordance with the requirements of the Constitution of the State.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and official seal at Dover, this thirtieth day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand Nine hundred and Eighteen.

[SEAL]

EVERETT C. JOHNSON,
Secretary of State.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

An Act Proposing an Amendment to Section 4 of Article IV of the Constitution of the State of Delaware in relation to the time for the Payment of the Salaries of the Judiciary.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY MET (TWO THIRDS OF ALL THE MEMBERS ELECTED TO EACH HOUSE CONCURRING THEREIN):

Section 1. That Section 4 of Article IV, of Constitution of the State of Delaware be amended by striking out all of Section 4 of said Article IV, and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"The Chancellor. Chief Justice and Associate Judges shall respectively receive from the State for their services, a compensation which shall be fixed by law, and paid monthly, and shall not be less than the annual sum of Three thousand Dollars, and they shall not receive any fees or perquisites in addition to their salaries, for business done by them, except as provided by law. They shall hold no other office of profit.

HERVEY P. HALL,
Speaker of the House.
JOHN A. BARNARD.
President Pro Tem of the Senate.
Approved March 22, 1917,
JOHN G. TOWNSEND, Jr.,
Governor.

I, Everett C. Johnson, Secretary of State of the State of Delaware, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of House Bill No. III, entitled "An Act Proposing an Amendment to Section 4 of Article IV of the Constitution of the State of Delaware in relation to the time for the Payment of the Salaries of the Judiciary" as the same appears on the enrolled Bill filed in the office of the Secretary of State approved by the Governor March Twenty-second, A. D. 1917, which said Bill proposing such Amendment to the Constitution of this State is published in accordance with the requirements of the Constitution of the State.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunth set my hand and official seal at Dover, this thirtieth day of July, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Eighteen.

[SEAL]

EVERETT C. JOHNSON,
Secretary of State.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

An Act Proposing An Amendment To ction 15, of Article II, of The Con stitution of the State of Delaware, Relating to the Compensation of the Members and Presiding Officers of the General Assembly.

BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Delaware, in General Assembly met, (two-thirds of all members elected to each House concurring therein):

Section 1. That Section 15 of Article II of the Constitution of the State of Delaware be amended by striking out all of the first paragraph of the said Section 15 of Article II, and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"The Members of the General Assembly, except the presiding officers of the respective Houses, shall receive as compensation for their services a per diem allowance of ten dollars and the persiding officers a per diem allowance of twelve dollars for each day of the session, not exceeding sixty days; and should they remain longer in session they shall serve without compensation. In case a special or extra session of the General Assembly be called, the members and presiding officers shall receive like compensation for a period not exceeding thirty days."

JOHN A. BARNARD,
President Pro Tem of the State.
HERTEY P. HALL,
Speaker of the House.
Appoved April 9, 1917,
JOHN G. TOWNSEND, Jr.,
Governor.

I, Everett C. Johnson, Secretary of the State of Delaware, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of Senate Bill No. 13, ntitled "An Act Proposing an Amendment to Section 15, of Article II, of the Constitution of the State of Delaware, relating to the Compensation of the Members and Presiding Officers of the General Assembly," as the same appears on the enrolled Bill filed in the office of the Secretary of State and approved by the Governor April ninth, A. D. 1917, which said Bill proposing such Amendment to the Constitution of this State is published in accordance with the requirements of the Constitution of the State.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and official seal at Dover, this thirtieth day of July, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Eighteen.

[SEAL]

EVERETT C. JOHNSON
Secretary of State.

Larrowe's
BIG 6 SIX

Why Keep Cows unless for the Profit they pay You?

You know as does every other diaryman that the more milk each of your cows will produce, the larger will be your milk check.

You know also that your cows, to be most profitable, must not only produce the maximum of milk but must produce over a reasonable period of time. But to give the largest possible milk flow your cows must be in good health, for an ailing cow can no more produce than a sick man can work.

To enjoy good health, cows, like human beings, must be well cared for, properly housed and above all, must be properly fed.

So when selecting your dairy feed be sure that it's a ration that will keep your cows in the best of health—help nature along so that your cows may produce their maximum and thereby pay you the greatest possible profits.

The Complete Ration

Made of the choicest of feeds carefully analyzed before and after mixing, sold to you in sacks ready for feeding with average roughage. "BIG-SIX" will keep your cows in good health and assure you the largest possible milk flow covering the greatest period of time. It's the feed that is going to pay you the biggest milk check.

Proportioning of Ingredients

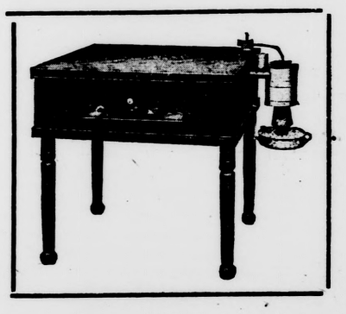
The utmost care has been used in properly proportioning the different ingredients so as to obtain the best results. Even though Cottonseed Meal is the cheapest source of protein, its use has been limited to an absolutely safe, conservative amount, so as to avoid any possible danger which might otherwise result from excessive feeding of this much used and much misused, commodity. To complete our protein requirements of "BIG-SIX" we use Gluten Feed and Linseed Oil Meal. The proportions of these feeds are nicely balanced for best results. Too much Gluten Feed, especially with Cottonseed Meal, might prove heating and produce udder trouble, but a judicious use of Linseed Meal conteracts such possibilities. Nevertheless care must be taken to avoid an excessive amount of Linseed Oil Meal, as it might in conjunction with bran, be too laxative. Wheat Bran and Middlings furnish, not only their proper amount of protein and carbohydrates, but provide the rich phosphate of the wheat, and moreover are palatable to the cow. Hominy, likewise, is very palatable and is a splendid source of energy. The proper quantities of each of the different feeds are carefully chosen, so that not only is the proper chemical analysis of the mixture attained, but the composition is such that no harmful results follow from the improper use of any one ingredient.

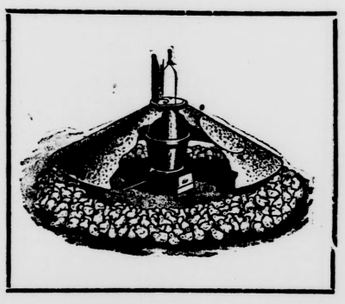
WE HAVE ONE CARLOAD OF THIS FEED ON HAND

For Sale and Guaranteed by

FOURACRE & CROSSLAND
Middletown, Delaware

BUCKEYE
INCUBATORS AND BROODER





THEY ARE
SIMPLE SAFE .SURE

J. F. McWhorter & Son
MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE

H. C. PRIESTER
"I MAKE THEM"
SIGNS
Of Every Description

YOU NEED THEM

A Postal will Bring us together
Address, Port Penn, Del.

STATE CAPITAL

Postmasters Named.

Eighteen Maryland postmasters were renominated for another term of four years when President Wilson sent a batch of 2,000 postoffice appointments to the Senate for confirmation. In addition to the 18 Marylanders who were reappointed, there were two new postmasters. They were Anna B. Bowie at Kensington, who was named to succeed Alize L. Exley, resigned, and Emory P. Haslup at Laurel, who was named to succeed M. J. Tighe, deceased.

The Marylanders who were renominated for another term of four years, are as follows:

Thomas J. Linthicum, at Annapolis;
Thomas J. Franklin, at Berlin;
Andrew Benston, at Chesapeake City;
A. B. Cochrane, at Crisfield;
Oliver C. Giles, at Elkton;
Edward A. Rodey, at Ellicott City;
Wesley Jarrell, at Greensboro;
John O. Murray, at Hampstead;
George W. Kefauver, at Middletown;
Robert L. Runkles, at Mt. Airy;
William D. Lovell, at New Windsor;
Robert E. Smith, at Ridgely;
Clarence T. Dare, at Rising Sun;
David C. Pound, at Smithsburg;
James S. Price, at Snow Hill;
Victor F. Cullen, at Sanatorium;
M. H. Waer, at Sykesville;
William E. Burke, at Taneytown.

Checking Up Property.

Checking up the property and the taxable basis in the newly annexed area of Anne Arundel county, representatives of the Appeal Tax Court of Baltimore City and the State Tax Commissioners are in Annapolis. The party of taxation experts include Chief Clerk Murphy of the Appeal Tax Court, and R. J. Lindsay of the State Tax Commission force. They are going over the records of the office of the Anne Arundel county commissioners and the county collector and treasurer's office. The basis acquired by Baltimore City and lost to Anne Arundel by the annexation change, totals something over $5,000,000.

Negro Will Be Executed.

Governor Harrington decided to permit the death sentence imposed by Judge Robert Moss, in the Anne Arundel Circuit Court, in the case of John Henry Evans, colored, convicted of criminally assaulting a young colored girl, Mary Henson, in the Eighth district of the County, several months ago, to be carried out. The Governor has fixed Friday, October 4, as the date of execution by hanging in the county jail yard here. So far as can be learned, this is the first sentence wherein capital punishment has been imposed in such a case in Maryland.

Gives Opinion On Annex.

Complying with the request of the Anne Arundel County Commissioners for a written opinion as to the obligations of the county in the expenditures of money, etc., in the territory of the Fifth district to be taken into Baltimoe City under the provisions of the Annexation act. Ridgely P. Melvin, counselor, submitted to the board a comprehensive opinion setting forth in detail the functions which the county will be required to perform up to January 1, when the Annexation law becomes fully operative.

Summarized, the opinion is as follows: "The Board of County Commissioners shall receive all taxes paid up to December 31, 1918, from the territory; that it shall receive for the period all fines and costs from the police justice of the Fifth district, together with his monthly reports. That the obligation of maintaining the police force, the public highways, public schools and, of paying the salary of the police magistrate continues to rest upon the Board of County Commissioners through said period of time; and that this obligation does not extend further than the actual necessary expenses of performing said functions of Government and of maintaining said Governmental agencies."

Hyattstown Mills Burned.

Frederick.—Fire, supposed to have originated in the engine room, destroyed the Hyattstown Roller Mills, owned and operated by Mortimer & Luhn, causing a loss of about $12,000. A barn across the road was also destroyed and a number of houses were endangered. The flames were discovered by a colored woman after such progress had been made that nothing could be done to save the structure or its contents. About 1,000 bushels of wheat and a quantity of corn, flour and a new equipment of machinery was made a total loss.

Ocean City As A Base Hospital.

Ocean City.—Senator Orlando Harrison, of Worcester county, and Capt. W. B. S. Powell, proprietors of the Atlantic and Seaside Hotels, have offered these properties to the federal government as one of the 18 base hospitals to be established for convalescent soldiers and sailors. Other buildings, as fully equipped as are the Atlantic and Seaside Hotels, will be included in the offer. As the hotels are furnished they can be put in readiness for patients by the addition of heating equipment.

Hagerstown Fair Stock Declines.

Hagerstown.—A number of securities were sold at public auction in front of the Court House. Hagerstown Fair stock, par value $25, brought $85 a share, a considerable decline from the last sale. Sixteen shares of the stock of the First National Bank, Hagerstown, brought $40.50 per share, which also showed a decline. Twenty shares of the stock of the Washington County National Bank of Williamsport sold for $12.50 a share. Four shares of Hagerstown Bank stock, par $15, fetched $85.50 per share.

MARYLAND NEWS BRIEFLY TOLD

Latest Happenings Gleaned From All Over the State.

LIVE NOTES AND COMMENTS

Boy Of 12 Saves Three.

Cumberland.—A 12-year-old boy, Desales Manges, of Hyndman, Pa., saved the lives of three little children in danger of drowning in Will's Creek, this county, when he jumped in with all his clothes on and pulled them out. The children—Ethel and Thomas Klosterman, aged 10 and 12 years, respectively, this city, and Mary Wineland, of Ellerslie, Pa.—were bathing in the creek. The Wineland girl had two tin buckets tied under her arms to serve as a float and was out over her head, when the rope broke. She sank, calling for help. The two other children went to her aid and they, too, were pulled under. The Manges boy, passing, jumped in and after heroic efforts in which he went under himself several times, managed to pull the three children out. All were exhausted and the mothers of the children, attracted to the scene, had to work over them for some time before bringing them to consciousness.

Greater Cumberland.

Cumberland.—Greater Cumberland is now apparent in the naming of the new section which will come with the completion of the cellulose plant and the contracting for the building of a large number of six-room houses by a Baltimore firm. The new suburb, which will be a part of Cumberland, has been named Amselle, the name being derived from the initials of the American Cellulose and Chemical Manufacturing Company, Limited. Hundreds of workmen are engaged in building the new section, the Baltimore and Ohio are running special local trains morning and night to convey the men to and from here.

Say He Attacked U. S.

Cumberland. — Ezra C. Dorsey, Mount Savage, was held in $1,000 bail for the action of the United States Grand Jury, charged with making seditious remarks against the United States Government and the soldiers. Dorsey was unable to furnish bond and went to the county jail. Eight witnesses, all residents of Mount Savage, appeared against the defendant. All testified that Dorsey used bad language against the Government and soldiers following his return from the county jail, where he had been sent in June to await a hearing on a charge of disorderly conduct.

Commended For Courage.

Cumberland.—Charles P. Keating, for more than a year located in Cumberland as embalmer, who enlisted in the army shortly after the United States declared war on Germany, and who was assigned to the Headquarters Advance Group No. 1, Graves Registration Service, has been highly commended for courage and efficiency shown and the splendid work performed under heavy shell fire and gas on April 20, 1918.

2,188 In New Draft.

Two thousand one hundred and eighty-eight young men of Maryland, who had attained the age of 21 years since June 5, registered with their respective draft boards. These figures were announced by Adjt.-Gen. Henry M. Warfield after he had received full reports from every registration board throughout the State, and are remarkably close to the estimate of 2,200 registrants which he made several weeks ago.

Frederick County Men Lieutenants.

Frederick.—Eight Frederick county Men — Marshall Schroeder, Robert Crothers, Laurens E. Phoebus, Harold Hammond and J. Bouldin Waters, this city; Samuel Utz, New Market; William Farley, Emmitsburg, and John T. McMorris, Mount St. Mary's College —were among the men commissioned second lieutenants at the officers' training camp, Camp Gordon, Monday.

Boy Killed By Train.

Elkton.—Howard Gallo, the 16-year old son of Veto Gallo, of Elkton, was struck and instantly killed by an express train of the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington Railroad Company, north of Iron Hill Station, this county. Young Gallo, who was employed by the company, in crossing the track failed to see the approaching train.

Thieves Bring Back Basket.

Frederick.—The thief or thieves who stole 450 dozen eggs and 50 pounds of butter from a building on the premises of Harry C. Harner, a huckster, near Emmitsburg, several weeks ago, made a return trip and brought back a large basket used to carry off the butter.

His Resignation Accepted.

The Board of County Commissioners have accepted the resignation of J. Oliver Johnson, of Brooklyn, as assistant to the tax supervisor for Anne Arundel county.

$1,425.10 For Carload Of Peaches.

Smithsburg.—Lancelot Jacques, Jr., a fruit grower of the Blue Mountain belt, received a check for $1,425.10 for a carload of peaches he shipped to the city market. The amount of the check represented deduction of all shipping expenses.

Killing Rabbit Cost Him $25.

Elkton.—For killing a rabbit along the public road near Elkton, Smith Lucas, colored, of Philadelphia, paid to Magistrate H. W. Lewis, of this city, a fine of $25 and costs.

FINANCE PROBLEM IN EASY TERMS

Government Must Have Twenty-four Billions in a Year.

WILL BE RAISED BY SAVING

Sixteen Cents From Each Dollar Each One Earns, and the Rest by Selling Liberty Bonds to Patriotic Citizens.

By LABERT ST. CLAIR.

The problem of government finances is just as complicated as we choose to make it. Approached from different angles, it can be made as baffling as a Chinese puzzle or as simple as the operation of an old-fashioned dasher churn.

If one attempts to delve into the ramifications of the expansion of currency, and all that sort of thing, he is very likely to develop stiff neck from craning up and down columns of figures and wind up by declaring that figures lie horribly.

On the other hand, if he faces the situation in a broad, concrete way and compares it with the problem of financing his home, or some similar everyday expenditure, he can grasp and master it as he would the handle of the family pump.

Here is the government's immediate financial problem in a nutshell In the next twelve months $24,000,000,000 probably will be required by the United States government to meet war expenses. The total income of every person in this country is only about $50,000,000,000 a year. Therefore, if the cost of the war for the next year were to be assessed pro rata, every person's share would be forty-eight cents on every dollar that he or she earns.

Needed to Beat Off Murderers.

Now let us bring the proposition a little nearer home. Suppose that a band of murderers, in blood-smeared uniforms of gray, having slaughtered their way through the helpless waves of women and children in nearby cities just as the Hun has done in France and Belgium, established themselves in the woods at the edge of our town with the fixed purpose of waging slaughter in our midst. Then, if it were announced by the authorities that it would cost forty-eight cents of every dollar that every earner in our town made in the next twelve months to conduct a defense against the murderer, that would be clear, wouldn't it? And if the authorities were to go further and say that they would assess sixteen cents of this forty-eight on persons who could afford to pay it and accept the other thirty-two from persons who, out of their zeal to aid in the defense of their homes and their loved ones, would take the promise of the local government to repay it, that would be plain, too.

There isn't a bit of difference between the local case I have described and the present case of United States government. The Hun is in the offing, the government needs an average of 48-one hundredths of everyone's earning in the next year to conduct its defense, and it plans to raise this money on a one-third tax and two-thirds bond or stamp sale plan. Within the next year approximately $8,000,000,000 will be raised by taxes and $16,000,000,000 by the sale of government securities.

Must Be Raised by Economy.

There is the situation, and the question now arises: How in the land of Goshen are we ever going to raise such a sum as $24,000,000,000? The answer is: Save as we never have before.

It will not be pleasant to skimp ourselves, for we have not been used to skimping, but we simply shall have to do it. That old $24,000,000,000 requirement is going to stick to us like a burr to a pair of mittens, and we simply must raise it.

We must practice the same economy to raise the money with the Hun 3,000 miles away that we would if he were in the grove out at the edge of town. He may be 3,000 miles away in person, but at every beat his lustful heart spans that gap between your daughter and mine and his fingers have a virulent 3,000 mile itch for your money and your farms.

The question of what each of us must economize on can be settled only in our individual minds and at our own firesides. If the Hun were in the grove literally, would any of us ask our neighbors what we should sacrifice in order to help raise our respective shares of the forty-eight cents on the dollar? I think not.

My notion is that the question every patriotic American should ask himself is What must I have? The query: What can I get along without? is not searching enough.

Heber Grim's Story Apropos.

Every time the idea of saving occurs to me I think of old Heber Grim, a character out in my western Indiana town who had a perennial habit of joining church. Just as regularly as revival meeting time rolled around, Heber would get himself all het up over his sins and, along in the last days of the meeting, he would come rearing and snorting down the aisle and join up.

Somehow, though, Heber never got around to making any sacrifices in behalf of his new found religion. He always kept right on chewing tobacco, swearing like a mule driver, drinking like a fish, and, worst of all, squandering his money on loud clothes and other luxuries to such an extent that he seldom had a cent to apply to any worthy cause, such as the care of his family or the upkeep of the church.

As a result of Heber's regularity in blacksliding, therefore, for a dozen years or more the church folks never baptized him. They just sort of let him slide along, and, when immersion day finally arrived he usually was out behind his trotting horse, at a cock fight, or at some other place scarcely fitted for converts.

Finally, though, the church authorities got tired of Heber's professions of faith and their subsequent flattening out, and when the next revival started, along in the spring, and he began to show signs of interest, they advised him that his confession would be received only with the understanding that immersion should follow immediately. He thought the matter over for three days and then agreed to join that night and be baptized without delay. And, sure enough, he arrived bright and early, and, when the going got good he joined up for the thirteenth time.

Baptized Him In a Flood.

Unfortunately, just as the meeting started, a terrific storm arose and the subsequent cloudburst flooded the country, Coal Creek, where the baptizing was to take place, being particularly swollen. This situation made the baptizing somewhat dangerous, but the authorities agreed that it was their only chance to get Heber, so, after church, with the repentant sinner in tow, and armed with lanterns, they filed down to the creek for the baptizing.

Stories differ as to how Heber, just as he was being immersed, escaped the officiating pastor's hands, some saying he wriggled out and others maintaining that he slipped, but, anyhow, he disappeared in the darkness. Daylight found him perched in a sycamore tree, a mile down the creek, in the center of a whirlpool that was worth a man's life to attempt to invade. Hence, we had to leave him up the tree for three days until the water receded.

Why He Vowed Sacrifices.

When the rescuing party finally arrived at the base of the tree, it was surprised to find Heber raining down plug tobacco, drinking liquor, dice, stickpins, fancy rings and other trinkets on which he had squandered his money, and declaring loudly that there was no sacrifice he would not make in the future for the good of the church and the protection of his soul. Nor did he descend until he had stripped himself of everything that he could reasonably spare and a little bit more.

"Well, Heber," Bill Boggs, the postmaster said, after shaking hands with him, "I certainly was impressed with your spirit of sacrifice. Why was it that you never did that before?"

"Why, thunderation, man!" Heber exploded, "I never was up a tree like that before."

And there you are. When before were we, as patriotic citizens, up a tree as we are this year?

NO WASTE IN ARMY CAMPS

Conservation and Reclamation Division Obtains Maximum Utilization of All Materials.

One of the most insidious pieces of German propaganda which the government has to combat appears in the form of rumors concerning excessive wastes of all foodstuffs and supplies in our army camps and cantonments. A glance at the work of the conservation and reclamation division of the army readily establishes the falsity of these reports.

The aim of the conservation and reclamation division is to obtain the maximum utilization of all materials of service, to reduce the waste of these materials to a minimum, to destroy nothing, and to dispose of all material useless to the army at the greatest profit possible.

No restrictions are placed upon our soldiers' appetites, but the highest care is exerted to prevent the soldier from taking more on his plate than he wants —in other words, much of the food that formerly was lost through carelessness is now saved. The reclamation officer and his assistants in every camp and every cantonment are responsible for the separating and the classifying of kitchen waste, produced in the preparation and serving of every meal at the mess; the object of this careful separation and classification of kitchen waste is to prevent wastage.

The division also has active charge of farming and garden operations for each camp and cantonment. The produce raised is used in rationing troops and providing animals with forage. No men fit for active duty are required to assist in this agricultural service. The quartermaster general of the army has a much more efficient plan, for he has this work done by interned aliens, enemy prisoners, conscientious objectors and military prisoners. Of our own enlisted men only those physically unsuited for service overseas or partially disabled are assigned to this agricultural work. It is believed that after a few months of outdoor work, many of the men now unfit will so improve physically that they will become fit for transfer to fighting units. Thus the army will reclaim men as well as materials and supplies.

The boys at the front and at camps and cantonments in this country also are setting a standard in conservation and reclamation which is magnificent. They are doing their utmost to see that every penny invested in the cause of democracy, through Liberty Bonds and otherwise, is utilized efficiently.

A Bad Habit.

"It will never be noticed," is an expression we hear constantly. Unfortunately it becomes a habit with some people in an effort to cover a multitude of sins, and in the greater number of cases it is used in reference to something that might much better be otherwise. Conspicuousness is a characteristic well to avoid, but it would be much more to the point to be noticed because one's clothes are trig and have that just right look which is the result of careful care as to detail. Assuredly one does not wish to appear in clothes or mentality as something that will never be noticed.—New York Herald.

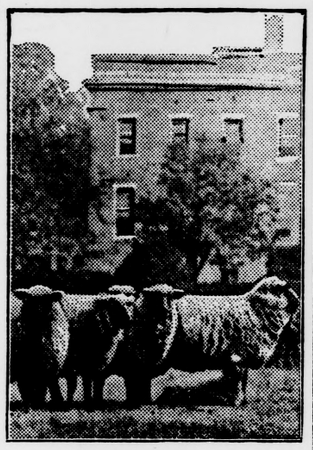
In France factories, workshops, foundries, warehouses, work yards and all industrial or commercial establishments considered dangerous or objectionable, whether to the safety or salubrity of the neighborhood, to the public health or to agricultural operations, are subject to the supervision of public authority.

GRAZING WHITE HOUSE LAWN

President Wilson Sets Example Which Might Be Followed by Owners of Large Grass Plots.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

When a flock of sheep appeared not long ago on the green sward of the White House grounds, a desire to "match the President" in helping to increase the country's mutton and wool supply was manifested by many persons whose responsibility covered big lawns, golf courses and city parks. Many public parks, golf courses, and private lawns in the country may be so situated that they can profitably be made to serve as grazing grounds for sheep. It is believed that their use for grazing sheep would have not only a sentimental value but a practical one. But owners and persons charged with the care of such property are advised to investigate the matter thoroughly before they embark in the enterprise of raising sheep. Sheep raising involves much more than placing the animals in good pasture. It has its technical side, and at present, when every pound of wool and every pound of meat is needed, it is felt that experience bought at the price of either wool



or meat would be too costly. The animal husbandry division of the department of agriculture will answer requests for information from persons who desire to raise sheep, and has a number of publications on the subject available for free distribution.

Sheep now cost approximately three times as much as in normal times. Good commercial sheep at present sell for from $16 to $20 a head.

In any sheep enterprise provision must be made for the guarding or fencing in of the flock, for not only are the animals prone to stray from home pastures, but they are favored prey for dogs, which annually inflict great losses on the industry. Winter care must be provided for, and feed and sheltered quarters must be available in cold weather. Persons who desire to raise sheep are advised to enter the industry with a view of staying for several years at least. The gross annual returns from the ewes of breeding age may be expected to range from $8 to $15 a head, depending upon the percentage of lambs raised, the weight of the fleece and the value of these products. The fleece from one sheep averages five to eight pounds and is now selling for from 50 to 65 cents a pound. The ewes with good management will each raise a lamb. The lambs at five months will weigh approximately 60 pounds and will be worth 15 cents a pound and over. The useful life of a sheep is about six years.

Flocks of sheep have been maintained in public parks in New York and Boston, and a flock once was grazed on the grounds around the Washington monument in the capital. The use of sheep in lawns and parks has been extensive in England. The labor-saving value of sheep is important, for they are neat and effective grass cutters. Sometimes, too, they eat shrubbery and flowers, but this danger can be met by a watchful shepherd or other safeguards.

CARE ABOUT WATER TROUGHS

Puddle Around Watering Place Is Disagreeable to Sight and Smell—Also Breeds Flies.

There is no need to run so much water into the watering trough that it slops over and forms a puddle all about the trough. Under the constant tramping of animals it is not long before the surroundings assume the consistency of thin porridge. This is not only disagreeable to sight and smell but it shows slight consideration for sanitation. Flies in large numbers are to be seen about such a place. A few hours later they may be inspecting the food on one's table. Be it remembered that liquid filth is always a source of more danger to human health than where it is bone dry.

Feed Little Pigs Separately.

As soon as the pigs will eat, which is usually at four or five weeks of age, they should be fed separately from their dam.

Vaccination of Calves.

Calves that are vaccinated with blackleg vaccine should retain their immunity for six months, and should at that time be revaccinated.

Critical Period With Hog.

Weaning time is the most critical period of the hog's life. The approved practice is to wean at about six weeks.

Potatoes Not Good.

Potatoes are not good for horses. They are hard to digest and are thought to cause abortion sometimes.

DAIRY

FEED GRAIN TO MILK COWS

About 20 Per Cent More Milk Is Secured When Concentrates Are Fed to Animals on Pasture.

The question of whether milk cows should be given feed while they are running on pasture depends on the cost of the pasture and extra feed, says Prof. W. L. Fowler of Oklahoma A. and M. college at Stillwater. As a rule, cows will give about 20 per cent more milk when they are fed a good ration of concentrates in addition to pasture, but the cost of the concentrated feeds is generally about as much as the value of the increased milk. Heavy producing cows; that is, cows that produce four gallons of milk a day, should have some supplementary grain feed. I would suggest a combination of ground corn or kafir four parts, wheat bran two parts and cottonseed meal one part. The amount of this that should be fed in connection with the pasture depends upon the state of flesh of the cow and the amount of milk that she is producing. A four-gallon cow should have about four or five pounds of grain in addition to good pasture.

The per cent of butterfat in milk cannot be changed to any extent by the kind of feed that a cow eats. The amount of fat in the cow's milk is determined by the breeding.

For a winter feed, I would suggest alfalfa hay and silage for the roughage, and the same grain combination as mentioned above for the concentrates. Feed about thirty pounds of silage per head per day and all the alfalfa hay the cows will clean up well. Feed one pound of the grain mixture per head per day for each three pounds of milk produced.

The question of how long a cow can test and still be profitable depends upon the amount of milk that she produces. Many Holstein cows are profitable for butterfat production even when they do not test more than 3 per cent butterfat. This is true be-

Champion Holstein Cow.

cause of the extremely large amount of milk produced. The average Jersey should test about 5 per cent or a little above. A cow that will give 500 pounds of milk per year or above should be profitable under ordinary conditions.

REST PERIOD FOR DAIRY COWS

Best Accomplished by Gradually Stopping Milking and Reducing Supply of Feed.

(By WM. H. FELDMAN, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins, Colo.)

Milk from cows which are milked right up to the time of calving frequently has an unpleasant odor and an animal-like taste, or may be even salty or bitter. For this reason, and because the udder and other tissues vital to maximum milk production should have an opportunity for rest before a new period of lactation begins, all milk cows should be "dried up" at least one month before parturition is due. This is best accomplished by gradually stopping milking and reducing the amount of feed.

UNPROFITABLE COW MUST GO

Well-Bred High Producer That Takes Place of Scrub Must Be Properly Fed and Cared For.

If dairying is to provide either pleasure or profit, United States department of agriculture specialists point out, the unprofitable cow must be disposed of. The well-bred high producer that takes her place must be properly and economically fed and cared for. Cow-testing associations have demonstrated that the feed of the dairy herd can be selected and balanced in such a way as to decrease feed costs one-third and at the same time increase milk production.

Cool Milk at Once.

Warm milk may be cooled at once by setting the cans in cold water or by allowing it to flow in a thin layer over a metal surface cooled with well or ice water.

Milk From 1918 Calves.

The calves saved in 1918 will produce their first milk in the latter part of 1920 and in 1921.

Insufficient Washing.

Merely washing milk utensils in warm or hot water is not sufficient.

Health Was Shattered

South Boston Woman Tells How She Suffered Before Doan's Cured Her.

"I was in awful shape from kidney disease," says Mrs. W. F. Sterritt, 767 Dorchester Ave., South Boston, Mass. "My health was shattered and I would often fall in a heap. Had someone stabbed me in the back with a knife, the pains could not have been worse.

Mrs. Sterritt

"I lost thirty pounds, was terribly nervous and could not do my housework. Fainting spells came on and my feet and limbs swelled so badly I couldn't wear my shoes. Puffy sacs came under my eyes, my skin looked shiny and the impression of a finger left a dent that remained for some time.

"My kidneys were in awful shape and it seemed that I had to pass the secretions every hour. The passages were scant and terribly distressing. I was feverish at night and perspired profusely.

"I was discouraged until told about *Doan's Kidney Pills*. They brought improvement from the first and about a dozen boxes cured me. My cure has lasted."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 60c a Box

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Mountains of Oil Analysis Green River Oil Shale & Ref. Co's shale oil and mineral values of $15 net. Best investment ever offered the investor. Investigation solicited. Representatives wanted. Box 415, Kemmerer, Wyo.

The American Sailor's Dollar.

Here is a story of American good will and its sequel, told to me by Mr. George Robey. An American sailor had paid for a gallery seat at his Liverpool concert last Sunday. The sailor said to the program seller: "I want to buy one of those programs and help the French Red Cross. But I've only got one dollar note—the last of 'em. Could you change it?" The girl gave him two half crowns for it and he insisted on giving one for the cause. Robey told the story on the Liverpool Exchange next morning, and sold the sailor's dollar bill for £31. He is going to sell it again Sunday.—London Evening News.

Lemon Juice For Freckles

Girls! Make beauty lotion at home for a few cents. Try it!

Squeeze the juice of two lemons into a bottle containing three ounces of orchard white, shake well, and you have a quarter pint of the best freckle, sunburn and tan lotion, and complexion whitener, at very, very small cost.

Your grocer has the lemons and any drug store or toilet counter will supply three ounces of orchard white for a few cents. Massage this sweetly fragrant lotion into the face, neck, arms and hands and see how freckles, sunburn and tan disappear and how clear, soft and white the skin becomes. Yes! It is harmless.—Adv.

"UNCLE SAM" IDEAL FIGURE

Old Gentleman Happy Blending of the Cardinal Virtues Typical of the American.

My father used to tell me that his great-uncle, Major Samuel Wilson, was quartermaster in Washington's army, and that when the supplies came in marked 'U. S.' the boys in the army used to say, 'More food for Uncle Sam!' When the war was over the army took this saying to every part of the land, and 'Uncle Sam' soon displaced 'Brother Jonathan' as the favorite nickname for our country.

"In picture and phrase 'Uncle Sam' is still, for good or ill, our national figure. He incarnates the American character. What con you see in him?

"To me he means a happy blending of four cardinal virtues which are typical of the American—shrewdness and energy, kindness and humor. If Uncle Sam were only shrewd and energetic, he might be a very stingy old specimen, not at all to be admired. Sometimes our good friends across the water have only seen this side of him. If Uncle Sam were only kind and humorous, he might be a shiftless good-for-nothing. But, fortunately for us all, energy and shrewdness give him power without waste, while kindness and humor make him human and friendly."—H. N. Maccracken in St. Nicholas.

A Diversion.

Father (to youthful son)—Now look here, my laddie, if you ever do that again I'll make you smart for it.

Son—You can't do it. Teacher says I was born stupid, and no power on earth can make me smart. He says that I come of a stupid family.

Father—What! I'll go and see that teacher.—Adelaide (Australia) Chronicle.

Accounted For.

"The young officer over there looks like he was submerged in this crowd."

"Naturally; he's a sub marine."

POST TOASTIES
(MADE OF CORN)

(Taste twice as good now 'cause I know they Help Save the Wheat

Bobby

WARWCK

Mrs. S. H. Duryea spent last Wednesday with Mrs. R. B. Merritt, Sr.

Mr. Chas. Holden, of Media, Pa., spent Saturday and Sunday at his home in town.

Miss Mary Powers, of Lancaster, Pa., is spending a few days with her cousin, Miss Bessie Gunkel.

The Christian Endeavor Social was held at the home of Miss Bessie Gunkel on Friday evening last.

Miss Clara Blackburn, of Wilmington, spent Saturday and Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Merritt.

Mr. V. M. Fountain, of Deland, Fla., was the guest of his sister, Mrs. V. L. Vinyard, over the week-end.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Spear entertained his parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. O. Spear Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. William Vinyard entertained her sister, Mrs. Letitia Smith, of near Cecilton, several days last week.

Privates William Carroll and Jack Dignam, of Camp Meade, were week-end guests at their homes in town.

Mrs. Howard Philips and son, of Pennsgrove, N. J., spent last week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. P. King, Sr. near town.

Mr. F. Bernard, Jr., of Kennett Square, Pa., and Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Merritt and daughters, of Wilmington, spent from Saturday until Tuesday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Merritt Sr.

Mrs. du Pont Will Speak

Mrs T. Coleman du Pont of Wilmington will speak in Middletown at the Methodist Church on Sunday evening September 8 telling of her trip to France with the Young Women's Christian Association Commission. Mrs. du Pont is deeply interested in the women war workers both in this country and France and she tells about what she has seen with sympathy and understanding, painting a vivid picture of the courage of the women of France and England.

The meeting is held under the auspices of the Delaware State War Work Council of the Y. W. C. A. arranged for by Mrs. O. Curtis Purdy who has charge of recruiting and meetings for the state of Delaware.

Forest Church Notes

Sunday, September 8th, 1918.

10.15 A. M. Meeting of Session to receive members.

10.30 A. M. Administration of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

11.45 A. M. Sunday School session.

2.30 P. M. Armstrong Chapel Sunday School.

6.45 P. M. Christian Endeavor service. Topic: "Training Conscience and Trained Conscience." Prov. 20:27; Psa. 51:1-13.

On account of the popular meeting to be addressed by Mrs. Coleman du Pont in the Methodist Church on Sunday evening, no evening service will be held, and all are urged to hear this gifted speaker tell of her experiences in France.

Wednesday evening, Prayer Meeting.

Long Wait For Hair Cut

Michael Battle, a blacksmith, who is alleged to have declared he would not have his hair cut until Germany had whipped England, was arrested in Wilmington Monday on a charge of disorderly conduct on the street. Battle was declaring his belief in the Germans when patrolman Scott and Barr, Irish-Americans, swooped upon him. When he arrived at the police station Battle declared he would die for Germany and said he was a "German to the core."

The man's statements will be brought to the attention of the Federal authorities. His hair is now below his shoulders and he defied the police to have it cut.

Saving and Serving

By economizing in consumption and with the resultant saving purchasing the Government's war securities the American citizen performs a double duty. The citizen and the Government can not use the same labor and material and labor and transportation space is left free for Government uses. And when the saving effected is lent to the Government more money is thus placed at the disposal of the Government.

The more the people save the more money, labor, and materials are left for the winning of the war, the greater and more complete the support given to our fighting men.

The Nurse Must be the Volunteer

She is the only woman who will share the hardships, the dangers and privations at the front.

She it is who must give all, if necessary, for your boy.

She it is who must stand in the place of mother, wife or sister when he is burning with fever or shattered by shell.

She it is who must be you at his sick-bed and at his death-bed.

She it is who will catch the last whispered message to you.

Do Not Shoot Pigeons

Do not shoot pigeons which you may observe flying or sitting anywhere. This is a request of Government and State officials. The bird may be a carrier flying from a loft under Government supervision, and its death may seriously handicap the progress of events which are so important just now. Such birds are being educated in large numbers for use in France on the Battle front, and also being used for service in carrying messages in this country.

Public Sale!

The undersigned, will sell at Public Sale, at his residence, on the "Price Farm" on the road from Mt. Pleasant to Port Penn, one and a half miles from Port Penn.

Thursday, Sept. 12, 1918

At 10 o'clock, A. M.

The following described Personal Property, to-wit:

19 Head of

Horses, Colts, Mules

No. 1. SADIE, black mare, about 14 years old.
No. 2. DUKE, bay horse, 13 years old.
No. 3. MAY, gray mare, 12 years old, gentle and fair driver.
No 4. MIAD, bay horse, 6 yrs. old.
No. 5. GREENY brown mare, 10 years old.
No. 6 FRANCES, black mare, 7 years old, gentle to work.
No. 7. WONDER, sorrel horse, 8 years old.
No. 8. PRINCE, sorrel horse, 8 yrs. old, good driver.
No. 9. BESSIE, 8 years old, good driver.
No. 10. JAKE, bay colt, 4 years old, been worked some.
No. 11. ETHEL, brown colt, 4 yrs. old, been worked some.
No. 12. Yearling Colt, sired by Beck's horse.
No. 13. ROY, sorrel colt, 1 year old.
Nos. 14 and 15. JERRY and PETE, sorrel mules, 12 and 13 years old.
Nos. 16 and 17. Pair Mules, 5 and 6 years old, can't be hooked wrong.
Nos. 18 and 19. MILLIE and JULIA, brown mules, 7 and 8 years old.

18 Head of

MILCH COWS

and 5 Heifers

FARMING UTENSILS

Three Farm Wagons, 1 Ontario Grain Drill, 2 Hay Riggins, 1 McCormick Binder, 1 Champion Binder, 1 Walter A. Wood Mower, 1 Johnston Mower, 1 McCormick Mower, 1 Clark's Cutaway Harrow, 1 Randal Harrow, 1 Corn King Manure Spreader, 1 No. 19 Oliver Plow, 1 Syracuse Plow, 1 26½ Wiard Plow, two 1-horse Plows, lot of single, double, 3, 4 and 5-horse Trees, 1 Grain Fan, with carrier attached; 1 Milk Dearborn, 1 Roller, 1 John Deere Gang Plow, 1 John Deere Corn Planter, 1 Bean Planter, Lot of Shovels, Spades, Hoes, Forks, both long and short; Brambling Scythes, lot of Rope and Blocks, set of Shear Poles, Dearborn Poles, Corn Thinner, 1 Feed Cutter, 1 Bag Chest, 1 Grass Seeder, one 60-tooth Wood Harrow, one 60-tooth Iron Harrow, 5 Wheel Cultivators, 1 side delivery Hay Rake, lot of Cow Chains, 1 Corn Sheller, 1 Half Bushel Measure, 6 hand cultivators.

CARRIAGES. Two Daytons, one 2-horse Market Wagon; 1 drop foot York Carriage, 1 Phaeton.

Also, 1 Milk Cooler, lot of Milk Cans, 1 Jersey Milk Seperator, lot of Barrels.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS. Two Kitchen Tables, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Dishes, one Hot-water Heating System, with 9 Radiators.

TERMS OF SALE

All sums of $20 and under, Cash; over that amount 12 months credit, bankable note with approved endorser. No goods to be removed until above condition are complied with.

ABRAM JONES.

Eugene Racine, Auct.
Wm. McMullen, Inside Clerk.
Frank VanHekle, Outside Clerk.

FOR SALE—Wagons and dearborns.
J. C. GREEN.

We pay the HIGHEST CASH PRICE for WHEAT and CORN on order, loaded on rail and water at ANY POINT. Phone 5 and 41.

JESSE L. SHEPHERD.

W. C. T. U. Institute

The fall institute of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union will be held in Bethesda M. E. Church, this town, next Thursday, September, 12th. Sessions will be held morning, afternoon and evening. The speakers will be Prof. A. R. Spaid and Mrs. T. Coleman duPont, of Wilmington; and Mrs. L. L. Sheppard, of Salt Lake City, Utah, will make the evening address. Special music will be rendered. The public is cordially invited to attend all the sessions.

Canning Committee

As it is impossible for us to solicit from house to house will everyone fill as many jars as possible. If you haven't any empty Jars, phone Mrs. W. T. Connellee and she will tell you where to get them. Also a certain amount of sugar free. We are sure you all feel it a privilege to make good things to eat for our men, especially those who have come home from abroad and are in the hospitals.

Expect Grocers to Help.

In the present contingency dealers and grocerymen are expected to aid the Food Administration in the sale of sugar. Every grocer and food dealer selling sugar, is expected, in interpreting the sugar regulations to his customers, to use his discretion and judgment always.

Every effort should be used to induce housewives to can and preserve, but dealers are cautioned to be strict and exceedingly careful in seeing that they are not imposed upon by any one. Neglect of this sort would not be considered as fulfilling one's full duty.

No grocer may sell a farmer's wife more than 5 pounds of sugar at one time except for preserving is the present regulation, and all violations, if reported to the Administrator, may result in the offender being disciplined.

The maximum sale at one time for preserving it 25 pounds.

Last Words of Rulers.

The ancients had an ear for last words, and among the reputed farewells of Roman emperors there have been handed down Nero's cynical, "What an artist the world is losing in me!" Julian's cry of surrender, "Thou has conquered, O Galilean!" and Vespasian's ironic, "I feel myself becoming a god."

SHERIFF'S SALES

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Lev. Fac. to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Old Court House on Delaware Street in the City of New Castle, New Castle County, Delaware.

ON SATURDAY,
THE 14TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER 1918
at 10 o'clock, A. M.,

the following described Real Estate, viz:

ALL that certain lot of land situate in the City and County of New Castle in the State of Delaware, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: On the southeast by Seventh Street, on the southwest by the New Castle and Wilmington Railroad, on the northeast by South Street, be the contents thereof more or less. Being the same lands and premises which Allen V. Lesley by Indenture bearing date the 17th day of November A. D., 1877 and recorded in the office for the recording of deeds in and for New Castle County in Deed Record D. Vol. II, page 135, &c., did grant and convey unto the said Mary A. Callahan in fee.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of William H. McGarrity, Administrator d. b. n. c. t. a. of Mary A. Callahan, deceased mortgagor, Joseph H. Callahan co-mortgagor, being also deceased, and to be sold by

THEODORE W. FRANCIS, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del., August 29, 1918.

Wanted

Operator on Power Machines, for Infants and Children's wear, steady work, and good wages. Also work given out to home sewers.
Apply to Factory.
A. ROSENBLATT SONS & Co.
Townsend, Del.
Mrs. Charles W. Jones, Mgr.

For Sale

The following articles for sale;
1 double heater
1 cook stove
2 toilet sets
1 hall lamp
5 hand lamps
1 child's crib
Apply to J. F. DEAKYNE, Middletown, Del.

TONALL HELPED THIS LADY MORE

Than any Physician ever did

Mrs. Kate A Long, of Lititz, Lancaster Co. Pa., gives out this statement in regard to what Tonall accomplished in her case:

"Giddy, weak stomach, as well as rheumatism, held me fast for a long time. How I suffered! Stiff and sore were my limbs most of the time. Food would cause me to swell up with gas. Poisons from undigested food filled my whole system.

"J. E. Charles, druggist, at Lititz, Pa., told me the truth when he said Tonall would help me. It certainly did, as I eat better and have no more rheumatism.

Tonall is sold at the.
MIDDLETOWN DRUG Co. Inc.
and Jester's, Delaware City

Watch It Grow

The civilization of the world depends on the riches of men—the thirst for wealth should not be destroyed.

It is ambition which makes people grow and develop—those who lack it are not worth while.

It is surprising how quickly a small amount of money deposited in a savings account in this institution will grow into a substantial sum.

Open an account here to-day and "watch it grow"

4 PER CENT. INTEREST PAID ON ALL DEPOSITS. NO CHARGE MADE FOR ANY ACCOUNT

WILMINGTON SAVINGS FUND SOCIETY
S. E. Cor. 9th and Market Sts.,
Wilmington, Delaware

TRY A SANDWICH

made with our sugar cured ham. You'll find it delicious. Our hams are cut from healthy young pigs and cured in the good old way with cane sugar and salt. The flesh is firm and tender and the flavor is excellent. Sandwiches made with such ham are a treat. Why not try one?

LEWIS' MEAT MARKET
Phone 86.

The Most Loved
of
All Presents

Howard Wathes
Hamilton Watches
Jewelry
Cut Glass and Silverware

Everything found in an up-to-date Jewelry Store

S. E. MASSEY

J. W. SUDDARD

Resident of New Castle County during past ten years

CANDDATE FOR

LEVY COURT COMMISSIONER

6th District

Subject to Republican Primary

Progressive farmer, Secretary and Treasurer of Pencader Hundred Farmers Club; Banker for twenty years in one of Chicago's largest banks; President of board West Chicago Park Commission for four pears.

The candidate, if successful, pledges his best efforts to a strict business adminstration in the interest of the tax payer. Efficiency and economy will be his aim.

THE TOILET NECESSITIES

of the 20th century women are many and varied. There are certain articles which every woman must have. We have them all in large assortment, to say nothing of our patent medicines and drugs. Everything that a druggist sells can be found at our pharmacy. Give us a call.

MIDDLETOWN DRUG CO.
Earnest A. Truitt, Ph. G. Manager
Middletown, Del.

Valve-In-Head Motor Cars

BUICK AND CHEVROLET

SHALLCROSS' GARAGE
E. M. Shallcross, Prop.
Phone 119 for Demonstration

The Woman's College of Delaware

Will open for the Fall Term on Thursday, September 19, 1918
Four years' courses leading to degrees in—
Arts and Science — Education
Home Economics — Agriculture
Two years' course leading to certificates in—
Education and Home Economics
Tuition free to all students from Delaware.
For catalog and other information, write to
Dean WINIFRED J. ROBINSON, Ph. D.,
Newark, Delaware.

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We Specialize in

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MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

JAMES J. ROSS, President. WM. DENNEY Secretary and Treasurer

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Dover, Del.

Insures Property Against FIRE and LIGHTNING

BUSINESS CONDUCTED ON THE MUTUAL SYSTEM

Has Returned to its Policy-Holders in Dividends and Surrendered Policeis over

$700,000.00

resent Membership Over Nine Thousand, With Over

$13,000,000.00 INSURANCE IN FORCE

AGENTS

WM. B. JESTER, Agent, Delaware City. D. B. MALONEY, Agent, Townsend
AGENTS IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS

Now for Fall

Don't delay; come at once as our entire stock was ordered months ago at prices that today cannot be duplicated.

New Fall Surts
New Fall Overcoats
New Fall Hats
New Fall Shirts
New Fall Ties
New Fall Underwear
New Fall Sox
New Fall Shoes

Every Dept. crowded with the Latest and Best of Everything for Men and Boys, Young Men and Little Boys to Wear.

Mullin's Home Store
Sixth and Market
WILMINGTON

Your duty to yourself, to your Family, to Society

Demands

that you look after the

Safety

of your funds.

Thieves do Steal and Fire brands Burn, but your money in this bank is here for you when you want it. The man who has his money in the Bank it the man with his Mind at Ease.

The Peoples National Bank

J. FRANK ELIASON, President, W. K. BETTS, Cashier,
L. SCOTT TOWNSEND, Vice Pres., FRANK R. POOL, Asst. Cashier
MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE.

Special Summer Courses

For teachers.

For those who wish to prepare for a new line of work.

For those who desire to do better work in the positions they now hold and to qualify for better positions.

You know "The only difference between a rut and a grave is length and depth."

Our plan of individual instruction insures to a student the instruction which HE needs, not what Tom, Dick or Harry may require but what he personally needs. In other words, WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF EACH STUDENT.

Practical courses or elective studies. Reasonable rates. Satisfaction guaranteed. Students enter at any time.

Why not arrange for a special course this summer? You will never regret time or money invested in practical training, and this extra effort on your part will go farther than you think towards helping to win the war.

BEACOM BUSINESS COLLEGES

TENTH AND KING STS. MASONIC TEMPLE,
ESTABLISHED 1900
WILMINGTON, DEL. SALISBURY, MD.

WHAT WOULD YOU DO?

Suppose you were a beautiful woman of the biggest and finest sensibilities.
Suppose the world was so dark and miserable for you that you were willing to take your own life.
Suppose you were saved from self-destruction by a man who is his own crude way comforted and aided you and gave you a new hope.
Suppose this man worked on your sense of gratitude until you consented to marry him.
And Then
Suppose that after the ceremony, the police arrested him as a desperate criminal.
Suppose after he had been put away in prison you regained your place in society and become part of a happy householde.
Suppose the young man of the household asked you to marry him and you loved him.
Suppose you heard that the crook you married was killed trying to escape from prison.
Suppose you consented to marry the man you loved.
And then when all seemed happiest to you, your vicious and degraded husband came back and tried to make you rob the household that befriended you and which held the man you loved.
What would you do under such desperate and terrible circumstances?

see what

Jewel Carmen

did in

"The Bride of Fear"

at

Middletown Opera House

Monday Sept. 9th, 1918

SCREENED AT 7,45 P. M.
ADMISSION 10 and 20 CENTS

TRANSCRIPT $1.00